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PARIS: Monday, clouds, Temp. 20-14 (60-57). Tuesday, showers, Temp. 20-14 (60-57). Wednesday, showers, Temp. 20-14 (60-57). Thursday, showers, Temp. 20-14 (60-57). Friday, rain, Temp. 20-14 (60-57). Saturday, rain, Temp. 20-14 (60-57). Sunday, rain, Temp. 20-14 (60-57).

WEATHER COMICS PAGE

With Coloreds, Asians

Africans Weigh Sharing of Power

N. Aug. 21 (AP).—A plan for the sharing of power between whites and blacks was presented today by a group of 17 African nationalists.

The plan, which was presented to a meeting of 17 African nationalists in the city of Johannesburg, calls for a coalition government between whites and blacks.

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was seen as evidence of Prime Minister John Vorster's desire that the nationalist press be prepared to accept the proposed changes, which are radical within the South African context.

Officially, details of the plan have not been released, but broadly it proposes separate parliaments for South Africa's 4.3 million whites, 2.5 million coloreds and 700,000 Asians, with the majority party in each parliament electing a French-style executive president on a proportional basis.

No Changes
It makes no changes, however, for the overwhelming black majority of almost 18 million, who are still supposed to exercise their political rights in nine black homeland areas that comprise 13.7 per cent of the land.

National party chief whip Pen Keters would only say after yesterday's meeting that it was "merely informative." He added that the party's four provincial congresses will now have to decide on the proposals.

According to reports pieced together by the newspapers and government sources, the proposal is that the president would form a multiracial cabinet to deal with matters of mutual concern to the three ethnic groups.

Party conservatives are sure to hold out for restricting the multiracial cabinet to a merely consultative body and for the white parliament to retain the essentials of power by having a veto to dismantle the whole arrangement.

The Natal Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg, in an editorial, described the failure to include in the plan the 9 million blacks living outside the homelands, referred to as urban blacks, as a "fatal inadequacy because the urban blacks are the kernel of our race problem."

Minority Groups
"The coloreds and Asians are merely minority groups, no more of a problem really than the blacks of America or the Pakistanis and West Indians of Britain," the newspaper said.

"The urban blacks on the other hand, are a huge majority group that cannot be significantly reduced or catered for by the Bantustan (homeland) policy, and which therefore present us with the inescapable choice of either sharing power with them or trying to pressure them for concessions on 3.

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is little interest now d States moving to)ment, or even e threat to do so, ce SALT shows some producing a treaty r. But if the talks lapse, officials said, would have to be

Police guarding the consulate broke up the demonstrations Friday and yesterday with smoke bombs and rubber bullets. The protesters erected make-shift barricades, slashed city bus tires and broke the show windows of several banks. The clashes injured more than two dozen persons, according to local hospitals.

Both marches were led by a large banner marked with the drawing of a machine gun and the slogan "If the people have weapons they will never be defeated."

The strong Socialist party of Euzkadi issued a communiqué in San Sebastian charging that "small and radical groups are trying to destabilize the situation by inciting senseless street violence."

Tough Repression

The Socialists also blamed the police for "tough repression."

On Spain's northeastern coast in Catalonia, police sources said



China's leaders applauding at the 11th national congress of the Communist party in Peking. From left are Hua Kuo-feng, the party chairman, and party deputy chair-

Action Reflects Move Away From Mao's Policies

China Party Congress Ends; Politburo Elected

By Fox Butterfield

CANTON, China, Aug. 21 (NYT).—The first congress of the Chinese Communist party since the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung last year has been completed, with the election of a new Central Committee and the restoration of tough disciplinary measures for party members. It was announced last night. The election of the Politburo followed the completion of the 11th party congress yesterday.

Vast crowds of Chinese carrying banners and beating gongs to celebrate the congress began marching through the streets of this southern Chinese city as soon as the news was broadcast over Peking radio. The din of firecrackers bursting throughout the city almost drowned out the sound of loudspeakers relaying the news of the meeting in Peking.

The new ruling Politburo was announced this morning, reflecting the country's move away from the policies of Mao and toward emphasis on order and economic growth.

Under the new Politburo, power in Peking appears to be shared by a triumvirate composed of

Hua Kuo-feng, the party Chairman; Yeh Chien-ying, defense minister and a party deputy chairman, and Teng Hsiao-ping, the recently rehabilitated deputy premier who was also made a party deputy chairman.

Army Officers

In addition, the new 26-member Politburo includes a heavy proportion of senior army officers, technicians and veteran party administrators who were purged during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s.

The Congress elected a total of four party deputy chairmen, in addition to Mr. Yeh and Mr. Teng, are Li Hsien-nien, a veteran financial specialist who has been acting as unofficial premier, and Wang Tung-hsing, a former commander of Mao's bodyguard. He is believed to have played the key role in arresting Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and three other so-called "radical" members of the Politburo in October.

The Politburo includes 23 regular members and three alternates, a small expansion over the 22 members named at the previous party congress in 1973. That Politburo was largely shaped by Mao to include his supporters who had risen to power in the Cultural Revolution.

In keeping with the increased power of the army in China since last fall, many of the new Politburo members, more than 40 per cent of the total, are military officers.

Economic Managers

The new Politburo also includes five men who were purged in the Cultural Revolution, and four new members who came from the ranks of China's technocrats and economic managers, a reflection of the importance now being placed on modernization in China.

Mr. Hua delivered the main political report at the party congress, a four-hour speech calling for improvements in party organization and procedures to avoid a continuation of the turmoil of the last few years.

He also officially indicated, as has been implicit for several months, that China's new leaders would like finally to put the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s behind them and return to a less-quarrelsome, less-dis-

ruptive era. The arrest of Miss Chiang and her three colleagues last fall "marked the triumphant conclusion of our first great proletarian Cultural Revolution," Mr. Hua told the congress's 1,510 delegates.

It was a remark redolent with irony, for Miss Chiang and her associates had risen to power as a result of espousing Mao's reforms in the Cultural Revolution. Mr. Hua was careful to

add that their arrest does "not mark the end of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

But Chinese listening to the news in the streets here immediately caught the significance of the comment. Many of Mao's policies that grew out of the Cultural Revolution, such as sending millions of urban students to reeducate in the countryside, Mr. Hua was careful to

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Shift Reported to Vance Arabs Back Idea Of Israel Treaty

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Egypt, Syria and Jordan have told the United States that they would sign peace treaties with Israel as part of an overall Middle East settlement. In addition, Egypt and Jordan said they would consider a U.S. proposal that they also establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

The intention of the three Arab countries was made known to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his recent mission to the Middle East, and explains in part the U.S. view that progress in the Arab-Israeli negotiations is possible despite wide differences between the parties.

According to administration and diplomatic sources, Mr. Vance,

● Rightists and Moslem leftists battle in Lebanon.
Page 2.

during his 11-day trip to the Middle East earlier this month, offered both sides several proposals for overcoming obstacles to a Geneva conference on the Middle East and for the principles governing such a conference.

Aside from the willingness of the Arab countries to sign peace treaties—a change from their previous refusal to sign an actual treaty with Israel—there was little other substantive progress apparent.

But the Americans, Arabs and Israelis all seem hopeful that a Geneva conference can be convened, possibly by the end of the year, despite signs to the contrary. The optimism stems from the perception that all sides are now discussing what Mr. Vance has called the "hard nuts to crack" in the negotiations.

His proposals to the Arabs and Israelis up to now have been kept secret, but several sources have revealed them to The New York Times. The contents do not appear inconsistent with what has been said publicly by President Carter.

The U.S. suggestions fall into two categories: those dealing with strictly procedural questions and those dealing with the substantive principles that the United States believes should govern the negotiations.

On procedures, the main stumbling block to reconvening a Geneva conference has been the Arabs' insistence that the Palestine Liberation Organization take part, along with the states that originally were invited—Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria—and the

co-chairmen, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Israelis, who regard the PLO as a terrorist group dedicated to their destruction, have refused to admit the PLO, and the United States has agreed that Israel has the right to veto the PLO's attendance.

To overcome this problem, Mr. Vance during his trip proposed four different approaches:

● The first option called on the original states to attend the conferences as separate delegations, with Palestinians permitted to attend as part of one of the national delegations, such as Jordan's.

● The second would have the Arab countries attend as a single unified group with Palestinians part of that Arab delegation.

● The third would defer the Palestinian question to the start of the conference.

● The fourth option would delay the Palestinian issue until later in the conference.

Administration and diplomatic sources said that the Israelis accepted the first option—the so-called Jordanian-Palestinian one—so long as the term "Palestinian" meant the PLO would not be included, only Palestinians not affiliated with the PLO.

The Arab leaders, in their talks with Mr. Vance, did not accept any option. They repeated with varying intensity that the PLO should be invited to Geneva.

Fan-Arab Interest

As to the four U.S. options, the one that seemed to arouse the most Arab interest was the second—the pan-Arab one that originally was suggested some time ago by Syria.

The Israelis reject the idea of negotiating with a pan-Arab delegation, asserting that they want to talk with each country separately.

But some diplomats believe a compromise can be worked out along these lines.

If the PLO accepts United (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

On Way Toward Jupiter

Voyager Survives Bumpy Liftoff

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 21 (VWP).—An unmanned Voyager spacecraft survived what was apparently a hard launching from earth yesterday and is on its way to Jupiter and Saturn, where it is programmed to make the most detailed observations yet of the two largest planets in the solar system.

The spacecraft is due to reach Jupiter in March 1979. It will then aim 11 cameras and instruments at the giant planet and its four largest moons. Using the enormous gravity of Jupiter to give a boost, Voyager will then fly to Saturn, where it will arrive in August, 1980, to photograph the second-largest planet, its rings and the only moon in the solar system that looks more like a planet.

At first it appeared as if the 1,800-pound Voyager had gotten such a hard liftoff from its Titan Centaur rocket at Cape Canaveral that it would be flying without its five most important instruments deployed away from the spacecraft.

The first signs were that the 6-foot instrument boom was jammed against the side of the spacecraft. This would have made the television cameras and ultraviolet

and infrared telescopes strung along the boom useless.

"Things do not look too good," Voyager project manager John Casani said about 30 minutes after the launching. "I would say at this time that the spacecraft is in trouble."

Less than two hours later it became clear that the boom was deployed at least most, if not all, of its length. "The boom

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Comedian's Career Spanned 70 Years

Groucho Marx Is Dead at 86

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Comedian Groucho Marx, 86, died Friday night at the Cedars-Sinai Medical Center here after failing to recover from a respiratory ailment that had hospitalized him June 22.

Mr. Marx, whose entertainment career began almost 70 years ago and ranged from vaudeville to television, died slumped into semi-consciousness late Friday night and failed quickly, the doctors said.

His death was attributed to pneumonia, a mild form of pneumonia.

Mr. Marx, with his brothers Chico, Harpo, Gummo and Zeppo, conquered Broadway in such shows as "The Cocoanuts" and "Animal Crackers," and then moved to Hollywood, where they made such pictures as "A Night at the Opera" and "A Day at the Races."

Zeppo is the only survivor of the five brothers.

"I hope," Groucho once said, "they bury me near a straight



Groucho Marx

man." But that was just another of Groucho's one-liners. In fact, the body of the comedian will not be buried but, at his own request, will be cremated, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Brother Act

Effrontery, of the most lunatic, unquenchable sort, was the chief stock in trade of Mr. Marx. As the key man in the most celebrated brother act in motion pictures, he developed the insult into an art form. And he used the insult, delivered with manicled grace, to shatter the egos of the pompous—and to plunge his audiences into helpless laughter.

The comedy world of Mr. Marx and his brothers was wildly chaotic, grounded in slapstick farce, lowbrow vaudeville corn, freespoken anarchy and zany assaults on the myths and virtues of middle-class America.

Groucho was larger and more antic than life. He was the gruesomely stooped man in the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)



The Voyager-2 spacecraft blasts off.

Full Air Strike Looming in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Britain's assistant air-traffic controllers, who this week caused long flight delays with a slowdown, have voted to strike next weekend, according to their union representative today.

Although the result of their secret ballot will not be announced until tomorrow, union officials said there had been an overwhelming majority in favor of backing additional pay demands with a strike.

Faced with the crippling nationwide stoppage of 650 assistant controllers, civil aviation authorities today made contingency plans that would enable at least a trickle of flights to come in and out of Britain during the peak Bank Holiday period next weekend. Today 43 departures had to be canceled and average delays at London's Heathrow Airport and Gatwick Airport were up to five hours for 100,000 travelers.

As Island Parties Shift Stance at UN

5. Facing Puerto Rico Problem

Abraham Hovey

STON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—The administration finds itself facing a difficult and embarrassing situation about the status of Puerto Rico at the UN next month.

When the decolonization committee took up the matter again last week, the United States, not a panel member, reiterated its view that the United Nations lacked jurisdiction because Puerto Ricans had exercised their right of self-determination in a 1967 referendum and in regular free elections.

Commonwealth Criticized
This time, however, pro-commonwealth and pro-statehood representatives, along with spokesmen for other organizations including the Bar Association of Puerto Rico, joined the tiny Independence and Socialist parties in accepting the committee's jurisdiction and in criticizing the Commonwealth as it now exists.

Their appearance left the United States apparently isolated on the important jurisdictional question, even though the Popular Democrats, the New Progressives and the Bar Association evidently will not support a Cuban resolution that urges Washington again to allow Puerto Ricans to exercise their self-determination rights.

That resolution is scheduled to be acted on when the committee reconvenes about Sept. 1. If adopted, the resolution would be passed along with the committee's endorsement to the UN General Assembly, which convenes later next month.

The United States probably will try to get the resolution sidetracked by means of a parliamentary device used in previous years, in which the committee would simply announce a consensus to keep the matter under review and to re-examine it next year. Whether this substitute action can be successful again is a matter of conjecture.

Domestic Politics
Administration officials believe that one reason so many Puerto Rican leaders previously indifferent to the UN committee appeared before it this year was that they saw in the hearings a vehicle for an extension of the island's domestic political arguments.

The Popular Democratic party is bitter because the Ford administration shelved an elaborate blueprint for expanding the powers of the commonwealth, called the Compact of Permanent Union Between Puerto Rico and the United States, drawn up by an ad hoc committee of Puerto Ricans and mainlanders.

Popular Democrats blamed their defeat last year by the New Progressives—only their second setback in the commonwealth's 35-year history—on Washington's failure to act on the compact, which represented the result of two years of deliberations by the committee.

They were infuriated again when Gerald Ford, in his last month in office, unexpectedly rejected the compact altogether and called for admission of Puerto Rico as the 51st state.

These blows helped account for the appearance before the UN committee of Severo Cobián, the Popular Democratic party leader in the Puerto Rican House of Representatives.

Release Demanded
Apart from their criticisms of the current state of the commonwealth, one factor united all Puerto Rican groups appearing before the UN committee. All demand the release of five Puerto Ricans held in U.S. prisons since the attempted assassination of President Harry S. Truman and an attack on Congress in the 1950s.

Cuba has incorporated this demand in the resolution submitted to the committee. A review of the prisoners' status is reported to be under way at the Justice Department. The matter is complicated, officials said, by the unwillingness of the prisoners, as a matter of conscience, to apply for commutation of their sentences.

Even some State Department officials say they believe it will be unrealistic in the changed circumstances for the United States to cling to the contention that the United Nations can have no jurisdiction in the matter of Puerto Rico's status.

Prisoner Attends Funeral
MAYAGUEZ, Puerto Rico, Aug. 21 (AP).—Puerto Rican nationalist Rafael Cancel Miranda, imprisoned in the United States since 1954, was greeted by several hundred supporters here yesterday at his father's funeral.

The Bureau of Prisons gave Cancel, 46, permission to travel here Friday from Marion, Ill., where he is serving a sentence of 25 to 31 years for his role in a shooting attack on the U.S. House of Representatives. He was accompanied here by federal marshals and Puerto Rican police.

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The Communiqué pledged both Soviet and Yugoslav support for the principles of "sovereignty, independence, equality, noninterference" and respect for ideological freedom.

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COOPERATION—That's what it took for 19-month-old Walter McPhail to get a drink at a fountain in Miami. Walter's sister, Liza, is sharing in teamwork.

Fear Return to Depression

Striking W. Va. Coal Miners Fighting U.S. Union Leaders

By James F. Clarity

DRY BRANCH, W.Va., Aug. 21 (NYT).—The three generations of men who dig the soft coal out of the mines here along the waters of Cabin Creek are talking as if the United States was a foreign, not particularly friendly, country.

The miners are at the center of the wildest strikes that have spread south of Charleston and involve about 80,000 mine workers in four states. They feel that just about everyone—employers, the leaders of their union (the United Mine Workers), their governor, John Rockefeller, and the people in Washington—are standing by idly, if not maliciously, while their way of life slips back toward the days of endless debt to the company store and total reliance on the company doctor.

While the miners are divided as to whether the wildest strikes, now in their ninth week, are the best way to save their gains of recent years, principally medical and pension benefits, virtually all of them are refusing to work. Whether they go back to the mines in a few days or a few months, the miners see no solution to their problems until negotiations for a new contract begin in December.

"We're fighting the United States, we're fighting everything and everybody all around," said Dayneevn Stanley, a 22-year-old electrician on strike from the Beckley Corporation No. 115 mine. "We're fighting the United States and the United States needs the coal, so why don't they help us get what we want?"

What the miners want most is to hold on to their "hospital cards." The identification cards are symbols of the full-paid medical and hospital benefits that the miners won in their 1974 contract, but which was reduced two months ago. They now must pay the first \$50 of their hospital bills and up to 40 percent of a doctor's bill.

The reduction in medical benefits and feared reductions in pensions fanned widespread resentment of their union leadership under Arnold Miller. He was narrowly re-elected president in June just before the medical benefits were cut. The cuts were made allegedly because funds contributed entirely by the coal industry, were drying up.

With the weakened value of the hospital card, many miners foresee a return to the depressed conditions that characterized their life before the days of John Lewis, Mr. Lewis, who became president of the UMW in 1920, built it up by defying presidents of the United States and intimidating the coal industry to get what he wanted for his men.

The miners, especially the younger ones, most of whom are better educated and more articulate than their fathers and grandfathers, see their relatively prosperous life-styles—most earn between \$55 and \$65 a day—threatened by the erosion of the benefits.

Emergency UMW Meeting
CHARLESTON, W.Va., Aug. 21 (AP).—The top leadership of the United Mine Workers union will hold an emergency meeting here tomorrow to deal with the two-month-old wildest strike.

Local union presidents and mine committeemen from Charleston-based District 17 have been asked to attend the meeting, according to Vernon Massey, District 17 representative. "The problem is in District 17," Mr. Massey said. "If we get it resolved in 17 we can go back to work."

Leader in Bermuda
Quits in Party Clash
HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Bermuda Prime Minister Sir John Sharpe has resigned, citing dissidents within his United Bermuda party "who are not prepared to accept my leadership."

The Prime Minister told a news conference that he would officially leave office next Friday. No successor has been announced.

Gov. Castro Named
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—President Carter last week nominated Gov. Raul Castro of Arizona, a former ambassador to Bolivia and El Salvador, as ambassador to Argentina. Mr. Castro is of Mexican descent.

Election Law Violation Is Possible

Carter Used Bank's Airplane On 2 Campaign Trips in 1975

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT).—President Carter made two campaign trips in 1975 aboard a corporate aircraft belonging to Bert Lance's Georgia bank, the White House has announced.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's spokesman, said Friday that the President's campaign records were being checked to see whether the National Bank of Georgia had been reimbursed for the flights. If there is "any question, it would be our inclination to go ahead and pay" for the travel, he said, adding that the cost would not be great.

"We're only talking about a few hundred dollars," he said. If the bank gave Mr. Carter, as a political candidate, a free ride on its corporate plane, it would be a violation of the federal election law by the bank. If Mr. Carter failed to report the value of the trip as a campaign contribution and knowingly accepted it from a corporation he also would be in violation of the election laws.

Officials Questioned
Investigators for the controller of the currency interviewed bank officials about the airplane flights, among other subjects, in Atlanta Friday. William Green, an executive vice-president of the bank and one of the men questioned under oath, said that the bank "has no legal problem whatsoever" over the flights. He declined to elaborate.

The inquiry into Mr. Carter's use of a plane belonging to the bank followed a report by the controller that found that Mr. Lance, now the director of the Office of Management and Budget, had not violated any banking laws in a series of loan transactions.

Mr. Powell did not specify the dates that Mr. Carter used the plane on political trips, but said the trips were in April and October of 1975, well after Mr. Carter had announced his candidacy.

Mr. Powell said Thursday that Mr. Carter had used the bank plane on five occasions, but now it appears that three trips were as a private citizen.

Bank examiners and agents of the Internal Revenue Service have been investigating other uses of aircraft leased or owned by the National Bank of Georgia. The IRS agents have asked about the conditions that led the regional administrator in the controller's Atlanta office to ride a plane.

Indonesian To Buy Lance Bank Stock

ATLANTA, Aug. 21 (NYT).—Indonesian banker Mochtar Riyady agreed Friday to buy Budget Director Bert Lance's 200,767 shares of stock in the National Bank of Georgia, which Mr. Lance headed before joining the Carter administration.

Mr. Riyady, of Jakarta, has offered to assume Mr. Lance's \$3.4-million indebtedness to the First National Bank of Chicago, which loaned Mr. Lance the money to pay for the stock.

"Consummation of the sale cannot take place until early November because of limitations placed on the stock sale by securities laws," said Thomas Mitchell, Mr. Lance's financial trustee. The securities laws in question place limitations on sales of stock owned by "insiders" and held for less than nine months.

Ex-Chief of Anti-Mafia Squad Is Slain by Gunmen in Sicily

CORLEONE, Sicily, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Top police and justice officials met today in Palermo to coordinate an investigation of a suspected Mafia assassination of a police colonel who had been hunting Mafiosi for a decade.

Yesterday's shootings bore the marks of professionalism. Police said a witness, who they refused to name, told them he saw a car with four men circling the square in which Mr. Russo and Mr. Costa were strolling near their holiday villas.

The tall, mustachioed Mr. Russo hunched his shoulders against the breeze for a moment to light a cigarette, the witness said, and a man got out of the car. He stepped behind Mr. Russo and fired a bullet into his skull.

Two other men opened up with submachine guns, riddling Mr. Russo and Mr. Costa with bullets as bystanders scattered. Then they drove off. Their car was later found burned near Corleone.

Mr. Russo told a local reporter a month ago that when he had told his daughter, Odette, 9, that he was retiring, she had replied: "You know, papa, every time you used to go out on duty at night I was very afraid."

Last night, police had to drag Odette, sobbing, from her father's corpse.

S. Government Look at Future is Proxmire's 'Fleece' Award

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI).—A \$225,000 study of future-problems predicting, among other things, how Joe Age U.S. citizens would move south, won Sen. Proxmire's Golden Fleece of the Month award last week.

Proxmire, D-Wis., called the findings by the Transportation Department "perhaps the most speculative, imprudent and redundant study ever paid for by the government."

Proxmire said that the report included four futuristic scenarios, dated 2025, in which the United States undergoes a new Ice Age.

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Proxmire said that the study pointed out obvious such as, "if there were an urban guerrilla warfare in century imaginary society, cities would need more voice, automobile use in afflicted regions would become damage insurance rates would rise astronomically."

Ice Age occurs, the study predicted, "hitchhikers will itous . . . it will no longer be socially unacceptable to . . . business meeting or social engagement in traditional bicycle, or motorcycle attire."

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I won't settle for anything less than taste.

A lot of cigarettes promise taste. But for me, only one cigarette delivers. Winston. Taste and real pleasure every time I light up. I won't settle for less. Would you?

A famous RJ. Reynolds Product

ders Are Homeless

Tidal Wave Killed 31 Indonesian Earthquake

Aug. 21 (UPI).—An earthquake that struck the island of Sumatra and western Java generated a tidal wave that killed at least 31 people and washed away 32 villages in Indonesia, officials said.

Reports said 31 people were killed and 32 villages were washed away by the tidal wave shortly after daybreak. The total damage was estimated at \$10 million, officials said.

A local police commander said a fishing village, Al Kepapang, was completely washed away by the tidal wave. Officials declared 32 villages missing. Witnesses told the National News Agency two loud explosions were heard off shore before the tidal wave, reported to be 82 feet high, hit the shore.

At Krakatau, a town on Lombok Island, the sea water reportedly moved 856 feet inland. Seven buildings were reported heavily damaged in those areas, and hundreds of homes and public buildings sustained light damage.

On Sumbawa Island, 65 homes were completely flattened and many others were reported to have suffered heavy damage.

Mild Quake Hits Tokyo

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (AP).—A mild earthquake shook Tokyo and surrounding areas today, but there were no immediate reports of damage or casualties, police reported.

The meteorological agency said that the quake registered three on a Japanese scale of seven at Yokohama and Choshi, about 30 miles southeast of Tokyo. Tokyo and Tateyama, east of Tokyo, recorded an intensity of two, the agency said.

Pero Shaken by Tremors

LIMA, Aug. 21 (AP).—Two light earthquakes shook the southern city of Arequipa, 450 miles south of here Friday, causing no damage or injuries. The National Geophysical Institute said that the two tremors registered about three points on the Mercalli scale.

Tremor Felt in Athens

ATHENS, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—A light tremor was felt in Athens last night but caused no casualties or damage, police said.

Obituaries

Ice Dennis, Isolationist, Agent of Fascism for U.S.

Aug. 21 (AP).—A diplomat, a U.S. diplomat, and a proponent of United States in Spring Valley, was one of 29 men in 1944, who were indicted on charges of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Laws.

Thomas M. Wolsin

TAORIMINA, Sicily, Aug. 21 (AP).—Thomas M. Wolsin, 55, a U.S. businessman and an owner of the Baldwin Piano Co., was found dead in the swimming pool of his hotel here, authorities said today. He was believed to have died of a heart attack yesterday.

Prof. Aurel Moga

VIENNA, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—Prof. Aurel Moga, 73, president of the Romanian Academy of Medical Sciences and a former health minister, died Friday, Agence Press reported.

Gen. W. Carvel Hall

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 21 (AP).—Marine Brig. Gen. W. Carvel Hall (ret.), 80, who won the Navy Cross for heroism on Guam and the Legion of Merit for action on Bougainville during World War II, died Thursday.

William Erwin

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 21 (AP).—William J. Erwin, 76, retired chairman and chief executive officer of Dan River, Inc., died Friday at Duke University Hospital in Durham, N.C.

Alex Ferrari

NICE, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Alex Ferrari, 34, twice world champion of petanque, a bowling game, was killed yesterday in an automobile accident near Menton.



MARX BROTHERS—From left, Chico, Groucho, Harpo and Zeppo in this undated photo. Zeppo, 74, is still alive.

Comedian Groucho Marx Is Dead at Age 86

(Continued from Page 1)

swallowtail coat who took great delight in making the stage or screen holding a long, plump cigar behind him. His seemingly depraved eyes rolled and leered from behind steel-rimmed glasses. Below his large nose a smudge of black greasepaint passed for a mustache.

His humor was based on the improbable, the unexpected, the outrageous.

During one of his television quiz shows, which were immensely popular in the 1950s, when a contestant was asked her age and she said she was "approaching 40," he replied, "From which direction?"

Rapid-Fire Insults

But Groucho's expertly delivered, rapid-fire insults were more mad than maddening; they really were not unkind, for they evolved from his interest in humor that deflated rather than annihilated. This quality was, in fact, the distinguishing mark of the comedy so richly dispensed by Groucho, his brothers and their great contemporaries, such as Charlie Chaplin, W.C. Fields and Buster Keaton.

"It was the type of humor that made people laugh at themselves," Groucho said in 1968. "Rather than the sort that prevails today—the sick, black, merely smart-aleck stuff designed to evoke malicious laughter at the other fellow."

Julius Henry Marx was born Oct. 2, 1890, in a tenement on East 93d Street in Manhattan. His Alsatian-born father, Samuel Marx, was an unsuccessful tailor; his mother, the former Minnie Schoenberg, was the stage-struck sister of Al Shean, of the comedy team of Gallagher and Shean.

Mrs. Marx pushed all five of her sons into show business, partly because she was the embodiment of the "stage mother," but also because every member of the family had to be a breadwinner. At 10, Groucho was singing soprano with the Gus Edwards vaudeville troupe, and at 14 he completed his formal education by quitting PS 86.

Penniless in Denver

Still in his teens, Groucho got a \$4-a-week job with the Le May Trio, an act that broke up in Denver, leaving him penniless. He worked in a grocery store long enough to earn train fare back to New York, where his mother was putting together an act called the Six Musical Mascots.

It consisted of Groucho and two of his brothers, Adolph (later Harpo) and Milton (Gummo), an attractive soprano named Janie O'Reilly, Mrs. Marx and her sister Hannah. Mrs. Marx soon realized that she and her sister were so bad that the act was doomed unless they left it. They retired from show business.

What was left was The Four Nightingales, an act that, in the course of its travels through whistle-stop towns in the South and Midwest, changed its name to The Marx Brothers and Co. Harmony singing, popular on the vaudeville circuit at the time, was the basis of the act before the brothers fairly stumbled onto the format that was to make them famous.

They did so when they played a seedy little theater in Nacogdoches, Texas, in 1914.

Ultimate Insult

"Our act was so lousy," Groucho said, "that when word passed through the audience of numskull Texans that a mule had run away, they got up en masse to go out and see something livelier. We were accustomed to heckling and insults, but that made us furious, so when those guys wearing 10-gallon hats over pintsize brains came back, we let them have it. It wasn't the best line I ever ad-libbed, but I recall I told them 'Nacogdoches—full of roaches.' And—ultimate insult—I called those Texans 'damn Yankees.'"

The audience loved the insults and the ad-libs, and from that point on, the Marxes sang less and worked in more jokes, puns and one-liners. They used carefully plotted sketches, but never hesitated to throw in topical ad-libs.

The Marx Brothers perfected their style and characterizations over several years of one-night stands. They got their nutty names from Art Fisher, a monologist whose hobby was making up nicknames. Harpo's name came from the instrument he played, Gummo's from his gumshoes, Chico's from his reputation as a lady-killer, and Zeppo's from Zippo, star of a chimpanzee act. Because of his saturnine disposition, Groucho's name was a natural.

The Marxes' first Broadway hit was "Till Say She Is," in 1924. It was a success largely on the strength of a rhapsodic review in the New Yorker by Alexander Woolcott, who spent the rest of his life pouring praise upon the brothers. Groucho in particular.

In the Crash

In 1929, Groucho nearly suffered a nervous breakdown. He and his brothers filmed "The Cocoanuts," which had been their second Broadway hit, on Long Island during the day, and appeared nightly in the stage version of "Animal Crackers" (which was filmed in 1930). He had invested all his savings, \$240,000, in the stock market, and lost it all in the crash. Under the strain of too much work and worry over finances, he developed insomnia, which plagued him the rest of his life.

Groucho, the master of the ad-lib, refused to follow the scripts of his plays and movies, although some of them were turned out by such masters of comedy writing as George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind and S. J. Perelman. Some of his ad-libs worked so well that they were incorporated into the script. For example, in "Horse Feathers" (1932), an actor said to Groucho, "Jennings has been waiting for an hour and he is waxing wroth," to which Groucho replied, "Tell Roth to wax Jennings for a change." The line went into the script.

The most popular of the Marx movies was "A Night at the Opera" (1935), produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer by Irving Thalberg, who quickly learned he was dealing with zanies. After he kept the Marxes waiting in his office for more than two hours, Groucho instructed his brothers to disrobe. When Mr. Thalberg finally came out to greet them, he found Groucho, Chico and Harpo before the fireplace, roasting marshmallows in the grate.

Groucho was the quack Dr. Huxtable in "A Day at the Races" (1937). It was his favorite role because, he said, "it tickled the medical profession, and I think it can stand a bit of lampooning now and then."

By 1939, with the release of "The Marx Brothers at the Circus," he and his brothers were "string of making movies." "I continued to appear in them," he said, "but the fun had gone out of picture-making. It was like an old pug, still going through the motions, but now doing it solely for the money."

The Marx Brothers wound up their M-G-M contract with "Go West" (1940) and "The Big Store" (1941). Then in 1946 they made "A Night in Casablanca," and broke up the brother act for good in 1949 with "Love Happy."

Gummo had left the act many years previously, even before the brothers made their Broadway debut, to become a theatrical agent. Zeppo quit the act after "Duck Soup" in 1933, also to become an agent. Chico died in 1961. Harpo three years later.

The comedian married his first wife, the former Ruth Johnson, in 1920, not long after he and his brothers opened in an act called "Home Again" at the Palace Theater—and landed at last in the big time. The wedding ceremony was as chaotic as a Marx Brothers routine. While Chico and Harpo skittered about the room carrying potted palms, Groucho harangued the minister with remarks such as, "Why are you going so fast? This is a five-buck ceremony. Aren't we entitled to at least five minutes of your time?" The marriage, which produced two children, Miriam and Arthur, lasted until 1942.

In 1945, he married the former Catherine Gorey, and they had a daughter, Melinda, of whom he was inordinately proud. When Melinda was prevented from swimming with friends in the pool at a country club that excluded Jews, her father wrote the club president an indignant, highly publicized letter in which he said, "Since my little daughter



Groucho Marx going through a routine with Margaret Dumont, the grande dame of his many motion pictures.

is only half-Jewish, would it be all right if she went in the pool only up to her waist?"

His second marriage ended in divorce in 1950. He married a former model, Eden Hartford, in 1953 when he was past 60 and she was 24.

Image Maintained

The marriage broke up in 1969, and Groucho did not marry again. Still, for a number of years, he carefully sought to maintain his image as a leering satyr and seldom let himself be seen in public without the company of a young and beautiful woman.

In 1972, when he returned to the New York stage for the first time in 43 years to give a one-man, one-performance show at Carnegie Hall, he was accompanied by Brin Fleming, Miss Fleming had been his "secretary-companion"—as she was described then—since his third divorce.

By the time of the Carnegie concert, Groucho, who had shaved four years off his actual age for decades, was no longer lying about the fact that he was past 80. He looked it, too. His voice was feeble, and he could hardly hear, even with a hearing aid, but his eyes were still merrily bright.

Last November, Groucho was to have been honored in Washington, where he intended to present items of Marxian memorabilia—including the pith helmet he wore as Captain Spaulding in "Animal Crackers"—to the Smithsonian Institution. But the trip was canceled at the last minute, ostensibly because Miss Fleming had caught a flu and he would not go anywhere without her.

Court Battle

Groucho went to the hospital for an operation on a hip last March. As he was recuperating, confined to his Beverly Hills home, an unpleasant court battle went on over the management of his estate, estimated at \$2.5 million at the time he divorced his third wife.

Three years ago, Miss Fleming

was appointed his guardian. Now 37 years old, she also was temporary conservator for the estate and Groucho's son, Arthur Marx, sought to replace her in that position. According to the testimony, Miss Fleming had exerted a baneful influence over Groucho, even threatened his well-being, although others declared that she was the only reason Groucho was clinging to life then.

The court compromised by appointing a friend of 45 years, Nat Perrin, a screen writer, as temporary conservator pending a final decision. Last month, Andrew Marx, Groucho's grandson, was named permanent conservator of the comedian's personal affairs.

Early in 1973, Groucho's son Arthur was the author of "Son of Groucho," a memoir. In it, he recalled his father as a singularly penurious man who, when going out to dine in an expensive Hollywood restaurant, would park blocks away to save a parking fee.

His stinginess notwithstanding, and despite his pains to make himself financially secure, Groucho, his son reported, was not terribly well off in his old age, chiefly because of his expensive alimony and property settlements resulting from his three divorces.

—By Albin Krebs (NYT).

Nazi Suspect's Death Confirmed by Interpol

BUEENOS AIRES, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Interpol has confirmed that a man who died of a heart attack in Paraguay on Aug. 10 is Edward Roschmann, a Nazi SS officer accused of directing the World War II slaughter of Jews in Latvia.

The international police organization said Friday that fingerprint comparisons confirmed that the man who died in Asuncion was known in Argentina as Federico Wegener, one of the aliases Roschmann used during nearly 29 years he lived in Argentina.

A Special Sense of Humor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (UPI).—Groucho Marx had a very special sense of humor.

In many Marx Brothers motion pictures, Groucho's long-suffering comic foil was Margaret Dumont, whose haughty demeanor suggested the epitome of the grande dame. "You're the most beautiful woman I've ever seen, which doesn't say much for you," he ardently told Miss Dumont in "Animal Crackers."

In "Duck Soup," as he and brothers Chico and Harpo fended off Miss Dumont's enemies, he said of her, "Remember, we're fighting for her honor—which is probably more than she ever did."

On "You Bet Your Life," a radio-television quiz program that began in 1947 and lasted a decade, Groucho once asked a contestant who was a tree surgeon, "Have you ever fallen out of any of your patients?"

Another time, when a contestant developed microphone fright and was unable to utter a word, Groucho said, "Either this man is dead, or my watch is stopped."

From an interview: "I always wanted to be rich. I still want to be rich. Why, years ago I came to Los Angeles without a nickel in my pocket. Now I have a nickel in my pocket. Unfortunately the nickel today isn't worth what it used to be. Do you know what this country needs? A seven-cent nickel. We've been using the five-cent nickel since 1942. So why not give the seven-cent nickel a chance? If that works out next year we could have an eight-cent nickel. And so on."

On acting advice, he once said, "I have no advice to give young actors. To young struggling actresses, my advice is in keep struggling. If you struggle long enough, you will never get in trouble, and if you never get in trouble you will never be much of an actress."

Straight man: Stop at a Western Union office. I want to wire my father.

Groucho: What's the matter? Can't he stand up by himself?

Interviewer: Will there always be a Groucho?

Groucho: There'll always be a Groucho, just as there will always be an England—although lately, England hasn't been doing so well.

Judge Ordered FBI to Release Informers' Files

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT).—A judge has ruled in secrecy that the FBI must give its files on 18 informers to lawyers for the Socialist Workers party.

The decision by Judge Thomas Gries in federal district court grew out of the party's \$40-million suit against the bureau and other agencies. The party's lawyers want the files on the informers to see if the government tried to illegally disrupt the activities of the party for many years.

The decision to compel the FBI to turn over the files has been stayed to wait for the outcome of the government's appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The appeals court reserved its decision after hearing arguments Friday.

Until the arguments were heard in court, there had been no disclosure of Judge Gries's decision, which was made in his private chambers more than two months ago. He had ordered the transcript of his decision sealed, apparently to maintain as much secrecy as possible about the highly confidential informer files.

Siamese Twin Dies Following Separation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—One of the three-month-old Siamese twins from Italy who were separated June 23 has died, the Children's Hospital National Medical Center said last week.

The twin died Saturday of an infection that resulted from the surgery, the center said. It said that the surviving twin has improved and is in "stable condition." The sisters were joined at the torso at birth.

U.S. Nuclear Explosion

YUCCA FLATS, Nev., Aug. 21 (UPI).—An underground nuclear test postponed for two days by a rare tropical storm and unfavorable winds was made on Friday.

Buffer Coffee Supply Topic for Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 21 (Reuters).—The creation of a buffer coffee supply to defend coffee export prices will be the main subject when Latin American coffee-producing countries meet here next week, a Mexican Coffee Institute spokesman said last week.

A buffer stock was proposed by Colombia and approved at a recent meeting in Bogota of the leaders of Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

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UN Panel Seeks Time in Drafting Hostages Treaty

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 21 (AP).—A UN committee set up to draft an international treaty outlawing the taking of hostages has failed to meet its first deadline and is asking the General Assembly for an extension into 1978.

The 34-nation ad hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages was established Dec. 15. Its orders from the Assembly last year were to "make every effort" to present the text of a treaty to this year's session, scheduled to open Sept. 20.

The panel ended its three-month first session Friday without having approved any treaty language.

As expected, the main drawback has been the volatile nature of the subject. As an observer put it, "one man's hostage-taker is another man's freedom fighter."

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Siamese Twin Dies Following Separation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP).—One of the three-month-old Siamese twins from Italy who were separated June 23 has died, the Children's Hospital National Medical Center said last week.

The twin died Saturday of an infection that resulted from the surgery, the center said. It said that the surviving twin has improved and is in "stable condition." The sisters were joined at the torso at birth.

U.S. Nuclear Explosion

YUCCA FLATS, Nev., Aug. 21 (UPI).—An underground nuclear test postponed for two days by a rare tropical storm and unfavorable winds was made on Friday.

Buffer Coffee Supply Topic for Mexico City

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Israel, Apartheid and Hypocrisy

Israel's withdrawal from a United Nations Conference on Apartheid beginning today in Lagos, Nigeria, should be a source of concern to the governments of the black African states at whose urging the meeting is being held. It demonstrates that the Palestine Liberation Organization and its Arab and Soviet-bloc supporters are more interested in using the conference to express hostility to Israel than to address seriously the racial policies of South Africa.

Israel's stated reason for withdrawing is that the conference will not allow the World Jewish Congress to participate but will admit many other non-governmental organizations, some of which have far less of a record of concern for Africa and for human rights. But Israel's real concern is that the conference is likely to discuss its relations with South Africa, and perhaps also pass resolutions equating Zionism with racism and apartheid.

The Israelis (and their Western friends) rightly regard the equation of Zionism with racism as abhorrent. But they have no objection to discussing their relations with South Africa so long as those of others are given equal scrutiny. They object to a double standard which censures Israel for trading with South Africa and fails to point out that its trade is far exceeded by that of most industrialized states and even by that of some Arab and black African states. Israel also sells military equipment to South Africa—but so, in varying amounts and with varying candor, do many Western states and

some in the Soviet orbit as well, all in contravention of United Nations resolutions. This arms trade—all of it—should stop.

Andrew Young, America's United Nations ambassador, will lead the U.S. delegation at the Lagos talks. He will, surely, condemn the moral bankruptcy of the South African system. But he should also make every effort to expose the hypocrisy that so often surrounds discussions of apartheid. His task will be made more difficult by the understandable but regrettable Israeli decision not to be present, for Israel's enemies will point to its absence as a tacit admission of guilt.

A sad thing about the Lagos proceedings is that, with all the Arab attempts to score points against Israel, the issue of apartheid may be subordinated—and this at a time when in South Africa itself, there have been new violent confrontations between white police and black students. At Lagos there will, of course, be plenty of resonant speeches denouncing South Africa, but delegates' eyes are likely to be fixed on the contest over the exact wording of resolutions—on trade-offs between condemnations of Israel and more palatable statements which Western governments will be able to sign. Young may be able to use his unique personal standing among Africans and Westerners alike to help break through the rhetorical games and focus on how to bring effective pressure against the South African government. If so, the meeting might yet prove worthwhile.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Puerto Rican Turnabout

It has become an annual United Nations ritual for Cuba to declaim that the United States holds Puerto Rico as a "colony" and for the United States and Puerto Rico to respond indignantly that Puerto Rico enjoys freedom and the right of self-determination, and it's none of the UN's business anyway. So why did representatives of all the island's parties—including the party favoring the current status of commonwealth, the statehooders and the small independence party—turn up at the UN the other day essentially to support the Cuban attack?

What is on its face a diplomatic embarrassment for the United States is in fact a demonstration of the vigor of democratic politics in Puerto Rico. For once again Puerto Ricans are hotly debating what relationship to the "mainland" they wish to have. The last time out, in a referendum in 1967, they reaffirmed the commonwealth tie. But nagging difficulties in that relationship, accentuated by economic woes, revived the issue in the last presidential term. Mr. Ford gave the commonwealth two body blows, first by ignoring the detailed report of the commission he set up to explore ways to improve it, and then by suddenly and inexplicably coming out for statehood just as he left the White House. Mr. Carter kept up the momentum by telling Puerto Ricans he would

support self-determination "whatever your choice may be."

The Puerto Ricans showed up in New York, then, to make a record of their dissatisfaction with the status quo. That will be useful to them, they variously calculate, as the status debate hums along at home. Even the pro-commonwealth party now takes the position that the existing unimproved commonwealth tie is inadequate.

It will irritate some Americans to see a UN committee discussing a matter that all Americans, including, of course, Puerto Ricans, believe is an internal affair. Interestingly, some administration officials wonder privately if the United States would not gain, in showing it has nothing to hide, by accepting the UN's competence to discuss the question. But even if the Cuban resolution passes—it gratuitously commends self-determination and demands release of five jailed Puerto Rican nationalists—no one expects it to have any real effect on the status deliberations in Puerto Rico.

So far there has been little mainland attention given to the growing possibility that in the next few years Puerto Ricans may decide to ask Congress to become the 51st state. We will reserve discussion on the merits. But the question is coming.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Elvis Presley

The mourning thousands who watched the white hearse carry Elvis Presley's body to a mausoleum in Memphis attest to the compelling hold of the "King of Rock" on a substantial segment of American society. Coming from a Mississippi background whose favorite music was white country blues, Elvis—it will not do, even in his obituary, to call him "Mr. Presley"—happened upon the commercial scene in the mid-1950s just as white music was being integrated, if you will, with the earthier, angrier black music of rhythm and blues and a touch of gospel. Not so coincidentally, white America was in the throes of its crisis of integration with black America. Elvis Presley became the leading practitioner of the new style, especially in the South, where at his death last week flags flew at half-staff.

He could hardly have solidified his place in the popular culture, however, if another current had not also been running. The national popular music of the period just before his was top-heavy with adult music, often sentimental moods and songs and singers favored by adults. Elvis unconsciously plugged into the 1950s' budding sense of generational revolt, becoming the hero of

many of the young by his readiness to offend their elders.

This he did splendidly: by offering a loud and raucous sound and a sullen public mien, by covering up his naturally pleasant voice with a hard whine, by singing lyrics centered on the concerns of teenagers, especially teenagers love, and most dramatically—to many adults, most threateningly—by caricaturing sexual movements. His first national television performance (censored, yet, below the waist) in 1956 is still remembered, by his fans, as perhaps the most delicious outrage of his career.

Even in later years, when many felt that his performances were imitations of his earlier self, Elvis enjoyed popular success and adulation and riches. He lived a star's pampered, self-centered life, occasionally giving Cadillac to acquaintances, and he died young, at age 42, though he does not seem to have adopted the penchant for self-destruction that rock fans often seem to crave for their heroes. Elvis gave pleasure and a measure of self-worth to a great many people who were, by reason of their region or class or age, in transition. His was no small career.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 22, 1902

NEW YORK—The mysterious but real connection of the California seismic bands with the great chain of volcanoes encircling the Pacific Ocean suggests that the disturbances in Los Alamos Valley may be directly or indirectly the result of volcanic forces acting at some distant fire-front in this vast chain. Some scientists suggest that the shocks at Los Alamos are caused by developments of immense bodies of gases below the earth's surface.

Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1927

BOSTON—While attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti concentrated on eleven-hour attempts to obtain further respite for the men, scheduled to die tomorrow at midnight, Boston and other cities renewed every precaution today to guard against violence. Gas bombs and riot guns have been issued to the Boston police, and the city has taken on a martial appearance as they patrol the streets. The homes of people who have been involved in the case are also guarded.



Caesar's Wife and Bert Lance

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—An unrecorded conversation:

QUESTION—Will you please identify yourself?

ANSWER—I am Caesar's wife.

Q—The good one?

A—It is said of me that I was above suspicion.

Q—I know what is said of you, but off the record, were you?

A—After my fashion, yes.

Q—I'm afraid your fashion has gone out of style in the last 100 years, and I want to understand why. Did you ever know a banker named Bert Lance?

A—In my day, a lady couldn't know a banker and be above suspicion.

Q—Did you ever have an overdraft at the Bank of Rome or at any other bank?

A—Julius and I owned all the banks.

Q—That's why I asked, I repeat: Did you ever fiddle with the funds, sort of borrow them for a while?

A—Certainly not. Nero was the only fiddler we had in those days, and during the fire...

Q—Please, Calpurnia (they called her Purr for short), let's keep Nero out of this. I don't want stories but facts. Did you ever have a "correspondent relationship" with the First Bank of Chicago or the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. in New York?

A—No.

Q—Or a correspondent relationship with any of their officials?

A—I didn't like Hanny, but I did correspond with Manny. He was a beautiful man and wrote the nicest letters...

Q—And Julius approved?

A—Never. You see Julius had this idea that I should not only do everything that was right, but convince everybody else that I was not even tempted to do anything wrong.

Q—Wasn't that rather hard?

A—Well, now that it's all over, I can tell you that being above suspicion was not easy. I got a lot of publicity out of it, but it was no fun, and it wasn't fair.

Q—You mean Julius wasn't above suspicion?

A—To build the Roman Empire on suspicion, and the way he carried on after work and when he was away from home, well, I want to tell you...

Q—Never mind. Were you ever investigated?

A—My whole life was one long investigation. I told Gloria Steinem about this in another interview a while back and that's when she started the Women's Liberation Movement.

Q—Let me ask you an iffy question. If in handing the Caesar family bank account, you had sort of shifted your banking relationships around and borrowed money on the old man's power and reputation, what would Julius have done?

A—He would have tossed me to the lions.

Q—But suppose the Roman Forum had said that you hadn't done anything criminal, but had merely been a little careless with your unsafe and unsound practices, would Julius have said he was proud of you?

A—You ask the silliest questions. He had this plain idea that if I couldn't balance a check-book I shouldn't be put in charge of the budget of the Roman Empire.

Q—What an original man! Anything else?

A—You know, everybody was rendering unto Caesar and unto God, but you know, nobody was even remembering Caesar's wife and, you know, I resented it.

Q—On the side, why do you keep saying "you know" this and "you know" that and keep on explaining? If I know it, why bother? But what do you think about a Caesar who wants every-

body to be above suspicion and then praises them when they aren't?

A—That's the way men are—always proclaiming virtues they don't follow, and being "proud" of the practices they've denounced.

Q—You sound a little bitter, Mr. Caesar.

A—No, just practical. You see I married Julius in 59 B.C., and after all those years "above suspicion" I tried to tell him that if he went to the Senate on the 15th of March 44, with all those roughnecks around, they'd murder him. And they did, but he wouldn't listen. So I have a problem: Why are intelligent people such dummies?

'Catch 22' Policy on Turkey

By C.L. Sulzberger

ANKARA—The late Arnold Toynbee must have been thinking of the United States when he wrote, more than 50 years ago: "Western sentiment about the Greeks and the Turks is for the most part ill-informed, violently expressed and dangerously influential." He also said, with respect to this area: "The hard instance can be relied on, as it cannot be in the West, to override the interest and judgment of the individual."

Toynbee's analysis is distressingly correct. It lies at the root of today's yawning crisis in U.S.-Turkish relationships. We have worked our way into a "Catch 22" situation which guarantees there can be no result but disaster for everyone concerned. Washington says that until Ankara shows signs of giving up Cyprus, the Defense Cooperation Agreement signed March 28, 1976, cannot be ratified by Congress. The Turks say they won't accept threats, and there can be no yielding on Cyprus until the DCA is ratified.

If a compromise on this situation is not reached within about six months, Turkey will probably first evict U.S. caretaker forces from the Aegean Sea and then, more likely, later, withdraw from NATO. It feels "betrayed" by the United States in particular and its Western allies in general. So the United States is well on the way to losing an ally with a unique strategic position, the largest NATO army outside its own, and 41 million people.

Soviet Aid

The economic situation is dreadful. Imports are grinding to a halt. About all Turkey buys abroad now is oil and armaments—which must be paid for because of the U.S. boycott. Although Turkey is an ally, it is embargoed in the same category as Cuba, Vietnam, Cambodia, Argentina and Ethiopia. Meanwhile, it has become the largest recipient of Soviet economic aid and credits.

The armed forces are gradually falling apart as equipment becomes obsolete and spare parts remain unavailable. Anti-Americanism is noticeably growing among younger officers who blame air crashes on the lack of replacement parts and resent ammunition shortages that curb artillery practice. There are no more U.S. grants financing Turkish studies at U.S. military schools. The stalled DCA provides for

revived American use of former key bases here and a four-year payment of \$1 billion as quid pro quo. President Carter doesn't dare to try to push it through Congress now, fearing that its rejection would be an unmitigated disaster and wishing first to test the political waters with the new Panama Canal treaty, by no means a clinch.

A Question

A few days ago Metin Toksoz, son-in-law of the late President Inönü and a prominent journalist, wrote: "Will the hand of America remain at the throat of Turkey, especially at the throat of the Turkish armed forces? Will the Turkish armed forces be forced to remain, in Gen. Haig's (NATO commander) calculation, at half their capacity?"

Turks admit that a switch from the United States and NATO would harm all parties, including themselves, but, as Toksoz says, it "is not based on a concept of dignity." And the United States has really replaced Greece as the most disliked country in Turkey today.

The "Greek lobby" in our Congress is seen as trying to isolate the Turks from Western connections. America has unwittingly but undoubtedly become an integral part of what used to be called the Greek-Turkish problem originally involving only Cyprus and Aegean air-and-sea space.

New Initiative

We are now directly tangled. Clark Clifford, Carter's mediator, is unwelcome here and is regarded as little more than a Greek agent. It is past high time for a new initiative.

This must be taken by an outsider, representing the West but bearing neither a U.S. nor Greek nor Turkish passport. My own nominee is former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who is widely respected in the three capitals concerned: Ankara, Athens and Washington. Premiers Demirel and Caramanlis are just as worried as Carter at the prospect of NATO collapsing but the problem has gotten out of hand. There is a machismo element of courage which doesn't respond to threats. Moreover, there is a new rise of political anti-Arabism which is visible on the internal political horizon.

If the United States doesn't move—quickly, subtly and effectively—to get serious new diplomatic mediation started, including with its own Congress, that Congress will be demanding a few years hence: Who lost Turkey?

A 'Yes' to Panama Treaty

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—There has been much talk lately about "exact language" of the Panama Canal Treaty, and respects the inclination to denounce. If we did not ne worry about exact language, would we do with all our law Don't answer that question. But, in fact, it is unlikely Messrs. Bunker and Linow engaged in duplicitous at The treaty may or may r approved by the Senate. I t it will be, and should be, is one thing that would antee its disapproval, n a substantive misrepresent Messrs. Bunker and Linw aside apart from the fact they are honorable men simply too intelligent to for that kind of thing. W I think, safely assume the text when it is finally X and distributed, will not b any surprises. Is anybody s ly worried about it? Well, :

For instance, A bright c vative journalist wonders w the text will disclose that States military interveni protect the canal can on invoked by an appeal fro government of Panama. I recall that such were the of the SEATO Treaty: the participating powers could o in help at the specific requ the government against whi gression was being carrie themselves, but, as Toksoz s, an arrangement is inescapab cause, although the treaty viously not going to footn item, the government of P is notoriously unstable.

At the hearings to discu treaty, skeptics are bound t extensively with a hypoti situation in which the g ment of Panama is taken o a Castroite instructed by ti Union to close the "What if we have in situation, Mr. Bunker? I not in a position to say whatever the president deo, he is authorized to do: der the treaty, the treat, sink into the vasty deep. S there are grounds for assu I repeat, that the text w bring any surprises.

Endorsements

President Ford has said the treaty, and so has Kissinger. It is relevant to the paradoxical juxtaposition years ago, Gerald Ford and Kissinger pleaded with the gress of the United States t mit us to carry out our co ment to intervene in Vietn the event of a violation o Treaty of Paris. Congre nothing. Now it is Congre is looked to by the Americar ple to do the cautious thin Messrs. Ford and Kis know from bitter experience written obligations are on good as congressional resol The same Congress that never tear up the SEATO : is capable of declining to responsibilities under it. The Congress that conceivably decline to alter the natu: our arrangements in Panu perfectly capable of refus authorize substantial milita tion to maintain the statu

The Authority

Sen. Goldwater has reite: in this connection, the polr made a year ago when he st the conservative communit endorsing the notion of a r treaty. Sen. Goldwater w the floor when his colleague around flitting their nalls the North Vietnamese ju, nauted into Saigon, making m meat of the treaty, and dentally fools out of us.

Under certain circumstanc could happen again in Pan It requires strategic and ps logical intelligence to adact the current situation, and proposed treaty does it: We the unambiguous authori: move in any way we desir keep the canal open. How move is, necessarily, a dec that will rest with the mander-in-chief and with gress.

James Jackson Kilpatrick, d ing on his infinite reserve wisdom, makes the point m that we are, after all, inter in the use of the canal, n ownership of it. In an ag missiles, we cannot let the rity of the United States l on our ability to keep it c Accordingly, we do not—even der existing arrangements, If good Lord poured lead into canal at midnight tonight, United States would be inco mitted, not put out of ad We have a right to fight our convenience. The new t permits us to do so, choosing own weapons.

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U.S.-Cuban Ties, Key Ingredient Still Time

By Sen. Frank Church

Americans still Cuba, but of what makes it still harbor its still harbor... the island is one man, one... All of hard to under- country which with dissent, such abundant solidarity... may cling to rest of the once recognized revolution is today, our em- olates only the most other na- rope, Japan, as alist countries. Castro, along late neighbors, co. today, one can- the signs of a ity, despite the bottom sugar current world the people in le in the once- side are sur- and fed. a picture of n schools—all ve money—are the landscape. are boarded, ours a week to s, with their home.

tion like the free include the re-third of the is presently y in Cuba has rily half to less the people. re is the agri- taking place: livestock, trop- versified plant-

The History

Perhaps this congeniality can be better understood if one takes into account the bitter history of Cuba. Last of the Spanish colonies in the Western Hemisphere to win independence, the



Sen. Frank Church talking with Cuban President Fidel Castro during his visit this month.

struggle was long and bloody. Before the turn of the century, Castro told me, there were 300,000 Spanish troops stationed on the island—one soldier for every three Cubans. After independence, Cuban governments were corrupt and dictatorial. Foreign owner- ship of the land left the peasant destitute, while Havana became a haven for the Mafia. All of this has changed, to the obvious benefit of the people.

Without doubt, Marxist Cuba remains a totalitarian state, but one quite different from those I have seen behind the Iron Curtain or elsewhere in Latin America. It seems strange, then, that the United States should maintain relations with the worst of the police states but not with Cuba; that we send our ambassadors to the capitals of such giant Communist countries as Russia and China but refrain from sending

one to Havana, a scant 90 miles from our shores. Still, the wounded relationship between Cuba and the United States won't heal quickly, so often has it been exacerbated by offenses on both sides. The healing process has been started before, several times over, only to be broken off by a sudden change in circumstances.

Trying Again

President Jimmy Carter is trying once again. As a gesture of good will, he lifted the ban against American tourists traveling to Cuba and suspended U.S. serial surveillance flights over the island. Both governments have also entered into a new agreement on fishing rights. For his part, Fidel Castro has announced that between 80 and 100 American citizens living in Cuba are now free to leave and

take their Cuban wives and children with them. I asked him to release them on humanitarian grounds. He agreed without condition, except for sons now on active duty in the Cuban Army, who may be required to complete their terms of service.

But big hurdles still block a normalization of relations: the Cuban role in Angola, the American embargo, settlement of outstanding claims for the revolutionary seizure of foreign property, the future release of political prisoners. As Fidel Castro himself observed at the airport on our departure, the ingredient needed most is "time."

Sen. Church, D. Idaho, is a ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He has returned from Cuba. This is what he wrote about the visit for the Los Angeles Times.

ells of Agreements for the New Panama Canal Treaty

Simmons (WP).—The of the agree- y the United ma in respect covering the ere outlined by officials re- uthored are as states will have ponibility for anal during the y and will have rights. It will w U.S. agency e the Panama il be governed U.S. citizens nians. The s will be pro- and appointed states.

Until 1980, the chief administrator will be a U.S. citizen and the deputy a Panamanian. After 1980, the roles will be reversed. Progressively, Panamanians will be trained to handle all aspects of the operation of the canal to take it over in the year 2000.

Panama will assume general territorial jurisdiction over the Canal Zone over a three-year period. After the treaty goes into effect, U.S. criminal jurisdiction will be phased out, except in special cases, and U.S. nationals will be entitled to all procedural guarantees and to serve jail terms in the United States.

The United States will have primary responsibility for defense during the treaty and Panama will participate. A separate agreement will cover activities and presence of U.S.

troops. The Canal Zone will cease to exist at the start of the treaty (65 per cent of the 533-square-mile zone immediately will become Panamanian) but the United States will have access to all areas and preserve all rights needed for operation, maintenance and defense during the treaty period.

Disposal of U.S. bases will be under U.S. control and at U.S. discretion. Some bases will be consolidated. A joint authority will be created to operate railroad facilities. In the next five years, reduction of U.S. forces will be slight, and military training schools will not be dismantled in the near future.

The treaty will expire on Dec. 3, 1999, and U.S. military presence will end at that time. A separate treaty will be

executed at the same time as the canal treaty and Panama and the United States will undertake the regime of permanent neutrality to insure that the canal remains open to vessels of all nations. Panamanian and U.S. vessels will enjoy "expeditious passage."

The United States will make annual payments to Panama from toll revenues of 80 cents per transiting ton. This figure will be periodically adjusted for inflation. This could mean income for Panama of \$40 million to \$50 million per year and is likely to rise.

The United States will also pay \$10 million from operation revenues and another \$10 million if revenues permit. All of these payments would come from canal revenues and will require no

urcoses Cement Control, Except for Catholic Church

Weinraub (WP).—Nearly five imposing mar- ent Ferdinand Marcos released al prisoners repeatedly voiced to human rights w—the govern- tion and placed official and ecoo- of relatives he Marcos. of vocal oppo- iticians, an ag- y within the nouncing martial ing newsletters ons of torture nes. Moreover, nposed of 24 of the Philippines at the role of nuns is to ef- cial justice" in ere 75 per cent re Catholic.



Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos

tion to martial law, Bishop Claver has clashed with the Marcos government as well as with traditionalists within the church who either oppose active political involvement or support martial law on grounds that the economy has improved somewhat and law and order have been restored. The papal nuncio here, Archbishop Bruno Torpigliani, and a Vatican envoy, Sebastiano Cardinal Baggio, have reportedly held private talks with Mr. Marcos to express their concern about the political activism of some of the Catholic clergy.

"The government is afraid that we have the power of a mass base to lead people," said Bishop Claver, whose diocese is on the southern island of Mindanao. "With the opposition gone, they see us as a threat; that may be a myth. But we do have a sense of people becoming more vocal, more critical, more outraged at what they see and hear."

Prayer Rallies

So far the government has closed two Catholic publications and shut two Mindanao radio stations, including one operated by Bishop Claver's diocese, saying that they were sending messages to guerrillas. Several priests have been placed in detention, and Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile has denounced what he termed the "Christian left."

Underground papers, letters and statements sent abroad and blunt criticisms of martial law at church services—a key element of the blurred authoritarian rule that begins and ends with the Marcoses but somehow gives the appearance of slightly loosening under the Carter administration's emphasis on human rights. Authoritarian rule here has its curious aspects. Although the once lively press has sought to turn the Marcoses into cult figures—Mrs. Marcos is sometimes compared to Mother Teresa for her work among the poor—blunt private criticisms abound, and lawyers and clergymen are not especially frightened of speaking to journalists or being quoted by name. Moreover, there is no rule of terror, no sense of omnipresent security. "Marcos is very smart because he doesn't mind middle-class intellectuals shooting off their mouths in English," said Joker Arroyo, a prominent civil liberties lawyer. "He allows a degree of opposition, precisely to say we don't stifle it. A few escape valves are necessary."

Sense of Stability

"But I wonder what would happen if someone got a following in the slums or rural areas?" he asked. Even critics of martial law,

which was declared in September, 1972, concede that economic management has improved and a sense of stability has returned to the Philippines, where private armies and gangs were formerly rampant, industry and communications were often immobilized and tens of thousands of citizens carried guns. An order that banned all unlicensed firearms has resulted in the collection of about a million privately owned guns as well as some armored personnel carriers and artillery pieces.

Land reform—which landowners successfully fought before martial law—has enabled 250,000 rice and corn farmers to become owners of land they once sharecropped. The number of farmers affected by land reform is 450,000 in a nation of 43 million persons. Economic growth has been erased, however, by inflation, and real wages have declined during the last few years. The actual redistribution of wealth under President Marcos' "new society" has failed to materialize, and 5 per cent of the population still owns 70 to 80 per cent of the country's wealth. Urban and rural poverty and malnutrition are rampant.

Family Affair

With the military and friends and relatives of the Marcoses replacing the old "oligarchs," a new ruling class has arisen that owes its wealth and livelihood to the President and his wife. The running of the government has become a virtual family affair. Mr. Marcos's sister is governor of his home province, Ilocos Norte. His brother is chairman of the Medicare Commission, and his uncle is Cabinet secretary of education. In addition, the owners or majority stockholders of the four English-language newspapers are relatives of aides, former aides or close friends.

But No One Party After 10 Years, U.S. Nazism Is on the March Once More

By Al Martinez

CHICAGO—Behind the garish red door of the boarded up store front, one is led by a tall, hostile man into a large, musty-smelling room.

The man tells you to be seated and leaves. There is a huge black-and-red swastika on one wall, a large photograph of Hitler on another, a U.S. flag in a corner, a speaker's podium in the middle. Stacked on shelves are books and pamphlets that deal with "Aryan purity and Jewish treason and black savagery."

The building is Rockwell Hall in southwest Chicago, headquarters and living quarters of the National Socialist Party of America. The man you are there to see, Frank Collins, the party's founder, finally enters. He is wearing rumpled olive drab uniform trousers and an unpressed olive drab shirt.

Renewed Nazism

Ten years after the death of its founder and "spiritual leader," George Lincoln Rockwell, U.S. Nazism is on the march again.

In the last few months, there have been sporadic instances of violence or threatened violence in Chicago, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, New York and Los Angeles.

Brown-shirted "storm troopers," including two women, have run for public office in five states and have gathered as much as 16 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Collins in Chicago and a Nazi printer in West Virginia are both making serious efforts to unite several previously inactive Nazi factions under their leadership.

In Portland, a Nazi unit is attempting to merge with two other races, but non-Nazi groups, and in the San Francisco area there are indications that newly established branches of the Ku Klux Klan want to combine their efforts with the Nazis.

There is evidence of renewed Nazi recruitment on high school and college campuses, particularly where there are racial problems. In Seattle, the 24-year-old son of a federal judge is trying to establish a Nazi unit at the University of Washington.

Prisons also may be the focus of new Nazi membership drives, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is studying any possible link between inmate Nazis and their outside counterparts.

Some "Nazi-watchers" are inclined to dismiss the stirring as cyclical, a periodic restlessness on the lunatic fringe, or a delayed backlash to the social revolutions of the 1960s.

Others are concerned that the movement is being led from a central source or that "outside money," possibly from the Middle East or Europe, is being used. Police infiltration among the



Frank Collins, of Chicago, who heads an alliance of United States and Canadian Nazi factions, poses with a photograph of his hero—Nazi leader Adolf Hitler.

Nazi units is heavy, and the Nazis are becoming paranoid over who is and who is not a spy.

There is no one Nazi party in the United States today. The organization Rockwell founded in 1953 and led until his murder by fellow Nazi John Patler in 1967 has broken up. His American Nazi party has become the virtually inactive National Socialist White People's party, which continues to proclaim itself "the country's only responsible Nazi movement."

The Nazi doctrine today is no different than it was under Rockwell, or under Hitler. Hatred of the Jews remains its prime message, and an attitude of black inferiority its secondary thrust.

Newer on its list of targets are Mexican-Americans. "The country," said a Nazi periodical, "is rapidly being submerged in the sludge of brown subhumanity."

Few among the Nazis—whose numbers abound with what police intelligence officers call "the mental"—openly advocate violence to "purify" the United States, but there are exceptions.

Some Fire-Bombings There have been fire-bombings against Jews and blacks in the Portland and Los Angeles areas. In New York, a Nazi killed five persons and then himself. In Chicago, a Nazi killed a Jew with cyanide and then himself. A "hit" list of people to attack, poison and explosives were found in his home.

In recent years, armed paramilitary groups have been trying to merge with the Nazis, and meetings toward that end have been held as recently as two months ago in Kansas City, Mo.

"So far," said Mr. Bakst, "there's been no indication of success. Rivalries, jealousies and egos get in the way. They're all going after the same money, and they're bound to clash. Everybody wants to be fuchser."

Every time there's a confrontation," said ADL regional director Abbot Rosen of Chicago, "the Nazis gain new members from the publicity they receive. It would be best if we left them to march on empty streets."

When Frank Collins threatened to parade his 30 storm troopers through predominantly Jewish Skokie, Ill., on July 4, the league warned that blood would run in the streets.

"I am not predicting violence," said the league's founder, Rabbi Meir Kahane in Chicago. "I am promising it."

Efforts by the Anti-Defamation League to defuse the situation failed. "Worried Jews kept asking, 'What about 1933?'" Abbot Rosen said. "We told them that the United States today bears no resemblance to that period in Germany, but they bowed us. They wouldn't buy it."

The Nazis, bowing to a court order, never marched in Skokie. On the day they were supposed

to appear, 2,000 anti-Nazis—many of them helmet-wearing members of the JDL—showed up, but there were no clashes.

While the two organizations may disagree on how to combat U.S. Nazism, their attitude toward the menace is the same. "Even one Nazi is too many," said ADL research director Jerome Bakst in New York.

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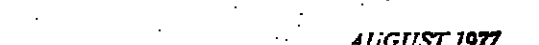
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444 AUGUST 1979

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Sports

Observer

Children at Afternoon

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—For a long while there are babies, which are followed almost eternally by children, who progress into an endless night of adolescence, and then, one day, entirely without warning, it is like this:



Baker

The children all came home the other day. In anticipation of their arrival, we had both put on jeans and stacked the turntable with rock 'n' roll records.

Barney arrived first. He was wearing a flannel shirt, a striped broadcloth shirt with a Liberty silk tie and Italian loafers.

"Don't you think it's time you moved up from jeans?" he inquired, but we couldn't hear him because of the rock 'n' roll and he lost his temper.

"Turn off that record player, or I'll smash it," he shouted, but we still couldn't hear him, so he smashed it.

Barney had scarcely settled down in the study with Proust when Cora Sue arrived. She took one look around the house and said, "What's the matter with you two?"

"Dust on the bathroom floor, dirty breakfast dishes still in the sink, filthy fingerprints all over the woodwork."

"We didn't argue with Cora Sue, since she was likely to be the one paying our Social Security before long, and we were afraid she might cut our allowance if we talked back."

The phone rang several times, but Cora Sue wouldn't let us answer it. "No wonder you get nothing done, with that stupid telephone ringing all day long," she said. "Don't you have anything better to do than spend your lives prattling away to kids friends?"

Little Franz was the last to

arrive. He looked at us sternly. "You haven't been cleaning your teeth regularly," he said. "Open your mouths." When we did, he said, "Just as I thought. You haven't been to the dentist in a year. I'm making an appointment right now."

His mother wept and pleaded with him not to. "There's nothing to be afraid of with the dentist," little Franz told her. "And even if there is, a little pain won't kill you."

By this time Cora Sue had made dinner, reorganized the living room furniture, thrown out several pictures we had hung on the walls and told us where babies come from.

Barney came out of the study and tested us on Proust, Joyce and Hermann Hesse, and we failed, which made him furious. He told us he was going to look up the Edgar Rice Burroughs and Dorothy Sayers until we had finished reading the *Iliad*.

We must have looked dejected, for his manner instantly softened, and he said, "I'm only doing it for your own good, you know. I want you to make something of yourselves."

At dinner little Franz made us both eat all the spinach Cora Sue put on our plates and, although the children pretended to listen to us while we talked about the latest article in *Rolling Stone*, they were obviously far more interested in their own discussion of the future of the Republic.

After dinner we announced that we were going to take all the children to the movies. "You'll do nothing of the sort," said Cora Sue. "Not until that mess in the kitchen is cleaned up."

"Then you've got the first 10 pages of the *Iliad* to read," said Barney.

"And by that time," said little Franz, "it will be 10 o'clock. Bedtime."

At 9:45 the children led us up to bed. Little Franz made us brush our teeth, and then inspected them, and then sent us back to brush some more. They put out the bedroom light, shut the door and tiptoed away. We could hear them faintly downstairs. They were arguing about which of them was to blame for the failures we were becoming.

There was a nasty sense of pride in the bedroom, which was justifiable. The children had turned out just like us.

Mr. Baker is on vacation. This column was reprinted from 1975.

A Swearword a Day Keeps the Doctor Away

By Kenneth Turan

WASHINGTON (UPI)—"When somebody gets my goat," says Reinhold Aman, "I become terrible." And when Reinhold Aman becomes terrible, everybody had better hide under the table.

For beneath the surface of this self-described "very-mild-mannered nice person" lies nothing less than "the world's leading expert on verbal aggression," the man who has forgotten more about cursing than the Russian Army ever knew.

"For 11 years I have been researching on my own, collecting material in more than 200 languages going back over 5,000 years, and in every academic discipline you could think of," Aman says with pride. And now comes the first tangible result of all that effort. Maledicta, a scholarly journal emanating from the International Research Center for Verbal Aggression and devoted to "pejoration, derogation, scurrility, vituperation, threats, curses, blasphemy, scatology" and so on. You get the idea.

The just-issued Volume I, No. 1, published and edited by Aman, features lists of curses in Spanish and Italian, an investigation of the origin of our strongest four-letter word, a peek at bad words in Macedonia, as well as serious-sounding articles like "Phoneticism and Scatology: A Brief Resume of Phonetic Devices Occurring in Obscene English Expressions."

It should be obvious that Reinhold Aman is a man in love with swear words, someone who gets moony over a good curse, like the Ghanaian distillate describing a rival's sexual organ as being "as bent as the gearshift of a Mercedes-Benz," the way other men swoon for poetry or fine wines.

A price has been paid for this passion, however. In 1974, Aman left his position as assistant professor of medieval German literature at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee because he got no support for his research, and has lived on his savings and his wife's part-time earnings ever since. But, he says stoutly, "I've devoted my life to Maledicta, come hell or high water."

Aman's interest in bad words dates to 1965, when he was doing his PhD research in Bavarian dialectology. "These words," he realized, "you hear them very much but you don't hear much about them, they've never been studied. Either you have these trashy magazines that deal with this stuff in a trashy way or else scholarly journals which refuse to accept

the fact that all men from the lowest to the most educated are engaged in verbal aggression of some kind."

So Aman promptly founded his International Research Center, which boasts a membership card consisting of a 3,000-year-old Egyptian hieroglyphic curse as well as stationery embossed with curses in 24 languages, things like animosity ("that's Chippewa for 'yellow dog,' very bad in their language"), fusilaco ("Esperanto for 'disgusting person'") and even sala ("that's Hindi and very complicated. Literally it means 'brother-in-law,' but when you say it you mean 'Your sister is a hussy, she has no morals, I slept with her, therefore I'm your brother-in-law.' Very complicated, but very interesting").

Having toiled so long in the vineyards of blasphemy, Aman has varying theories about the subject. English, he says, is a bad language to curse in, "blatant and colorless because our society doesn't go for it, you've got to be Mr. Nice Guy," and while Yiddish, Russian, German and Arabic are contenders for the best swear tongues, Aman gives the nod to Hungarian: "Oh, they're so bad, you wouldn't believe it."

Aman also theorizes that cursing is "beneficial to the user. By getting rid of emotional stress you are getting your body and mind, which are upset into a state of equilibrium. People who don't show emotions inflict on themselves many, many sicknesses. So get it out and save your body and mind from becoming sick. One of my quotes is, 'A swearword a day keeps the doctor away.'"

Now that the first issue of Maledicta is out, Aman will no longer have to deal with people who "don't believe we really exist, who think this whole thing is a put-on. Now we've got the proof in black and white." Future issues of the journal (subscriptions are \$10, available from Maledicta, 331 Greenfield Ave., Waukegan, Wis. 53190) are already in the works, including articles on Zaporozhian Cossack insults, Israeli Soccer Chants & Jeers and that sure crowd-pleaser, Endearing German Cow Names.

Still as befits a man with evil on his mind, Aman is not content. "You think you've got problems," he says. "I get hate mail from Baptists cursing me to go into the deepest hell." And to top it all off, he has a wife and a 14-year-old daughter and "neither one curses. They are very meek and mild-mannered people. Obviously decent, you might say. Offensively inoffensive."

N.Y. City Block Is Dissected for Manhattan Biography

By Matthew L. Wald

NEW YORK (UPI)—Archaeologists are producing something new from a very old piece of Manhattan—its biography.

Everything forgotten, thrown out or covered up on a venerable but rundown square block not far south of the Brooklyn Bridge—area that has been crowded since it was created almost 170 years ago by filling in part of the East River—is providing material for its story.

The block, bounded by Fulton, Front, John and South Streets, was purchased by New York State in 1974 and will eventually house a maritime museum. It is known to the state as the "Schermhorn Row block" for Schermhorn Row, the only file of slant-roof warehouses still intact in New York City.

Since 1810, commercial enterprises of nearly every description have ebbed and flowed through the block's 30 buildings, with floors added and walls erected or knocked down to accommodate their growth and shrinkage.

Counting houses, warehouses, drygoods stores, fish markets, sweatshops, houses of prostitution,

a tobacco-processing factory, a bank and an insurance company are now providing rich source material for scientific study of a microcosm of New York. One unknown company left behind a "mystery machine" whose purpose still puzzles archaeologists.

Engineers have already learned a good deal about 19th-century civil techniques for example, the fill used has taught them new things about the diet of early Manhattanites. The many deer and rabbit bones found indicate that game was widely used. And an above-ground archaeologist hopes to write the first definitive scholarly study of windows of the last century based on the panes, frames and sash weights of the buildings.

Archaeologists and engineers on the site, who have been working for a year and will not finish before 1980, proudly call Schermhorn Row "our block" and speak almost gleefully of the dissection they have undertaken.

"The fact that it has survived so intact is a miracle," said Richard McMahon, the historic site restoration coordinator, who is specializing in windows. During the initial examination of the buildings,

hotel rooms and a hotel laundry that were sealed 50 years ago were rediscovered.

"It has some very dramatic spaces," McMahon said.

What impresses archaeologists most is what they refer to as the "fabric" of the buildings—the original walls, moldings, nails, door frames, hinges, beams, and other details. They are still largely intact, allowing the archaeologists to document the repeated physical changes in the block, which has had varied fortunes.

"This was once the most important block in the city," said Jan Pokorny, the project architect, explaining that before the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883, the ferry left from the foot of Fulton Street and mail to and from Brooklyn was deposited in a grocery store at the corner.

During its busy mercantile period, the block was headquarters for four of the city's biggest shippers.

With the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge, with its Manhattan approach nearly half a mile away, and the advent of deeper-draft ships, which could dock only on the Hudson River,

less prominent businesses moved into the buildings, including fish markets, and tobacco and burlap factories.

Now, every quirk of the buildings, to the trained observer, helps tell their long story. Showing a visitor through one of the buildings of the Schermhorn Row—named for Peter Schermhorn, who had the buildings erected between 1810 and 1812—McMahon said that an odd patch in the ceiling, under which the supports are perpendicular to those in the rest of the building, might represent a blocked-up shaftway.

The visitor peered at an old auto license plate, which bore the legend "1940 New York World's Fair" under its number, nailed to the floor nearly under the altered ceiling.

"That's it," exulted McMahon, whose attention was drawn to the license plate for the first time. "It was a shaftway. That is a patch over the rope hole." Nearby, he pointed out another patch in the floor, which would have escaped less careful notice through which a rope probably once returned, to form a loop connected to a hoist near the building's roof.

PEOPLE: New Porno Squad Head Says She's Not a Prude

Comdr. Daphne Skliern, tapped by Scotland Yard to head its anti-pornography squad, says that although she's not shocked by London's growing number of sex shops and film clubs, she is "frequently disgusted" by them. "I must stress that I am not a prude," she said. "I would not like to go back to Victorian prudery and ridiculousness. But it is perhaps time that we stood back and had a look at some of the things that are on sale which could harm children and which are openly paraded." The 49-year-old commander, Britain's highest-ranking woman police officer, will have the task of cleaning up London's pornographic book shops and film clubs. And she will have to rebuild the reputation of the "Obscene Publications Squad" recently tarnished by the conviction and jailing of several of its senior officers for taking bribes.



Comdr. Daphne Skliern

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey is recuperating from surgery more rapidly than the average patient, according to his surgeon. Humphrey, 66, underwent a colostomy last week for relief of a blockage of the lower intestine. Doctors found an inoperable malignant tumor in the pelvic area. "We did a lot of surgery, but he acts as if he'd had an appendectomy," said Dr. John S. Najarian, chief surgeon at University of Minnesota Hospitals in Minneapolis. Dr. Najarian said Humphrey is becoming more active each day. The tumor is a recurrence of a cancer that forced the removal of Humphrey's bladder last October. Although he had been receiving chemotherapy treatments since then, doctors said, he will begin new treatments in about 10 days. "Returning to his job in the Senate is absolutely therapeutic for this man, who thrives on his work," Dr. Najarian said.

Watergate mastermind G. Gordon Liddy was among 58 prisoners transferred Saturday from minimum-security Allenwood (Pa.) Prison to nearby maximum security Lewisburg Penitentiary for participating in a hunger strike. Prison spokesman John Kilheary did not speculate on what effects this would have on Liddy's parole, scheduled for September. Kilheary said Liddy was among "a number of inmates suspected of intimidating others" to participate in the strike, which ended at lunch Saturday after five days. In a 24-hour hunger strike July 7, in which Liddy also participated, the issues included living conditions and an order by prison authorities to remove homemade partitioning. The issues in the latest strike were not disclosed.

"It always tickles me to get another doctrine, because I never finished college," said another actor Walter 78, in "good spirits" covers from surgery to a blood clot in his St. John's Hospital in Naples. A hospital spokesman has been taken of intensive-care ward in a private room. He was taken to the hospital Aug. 19.

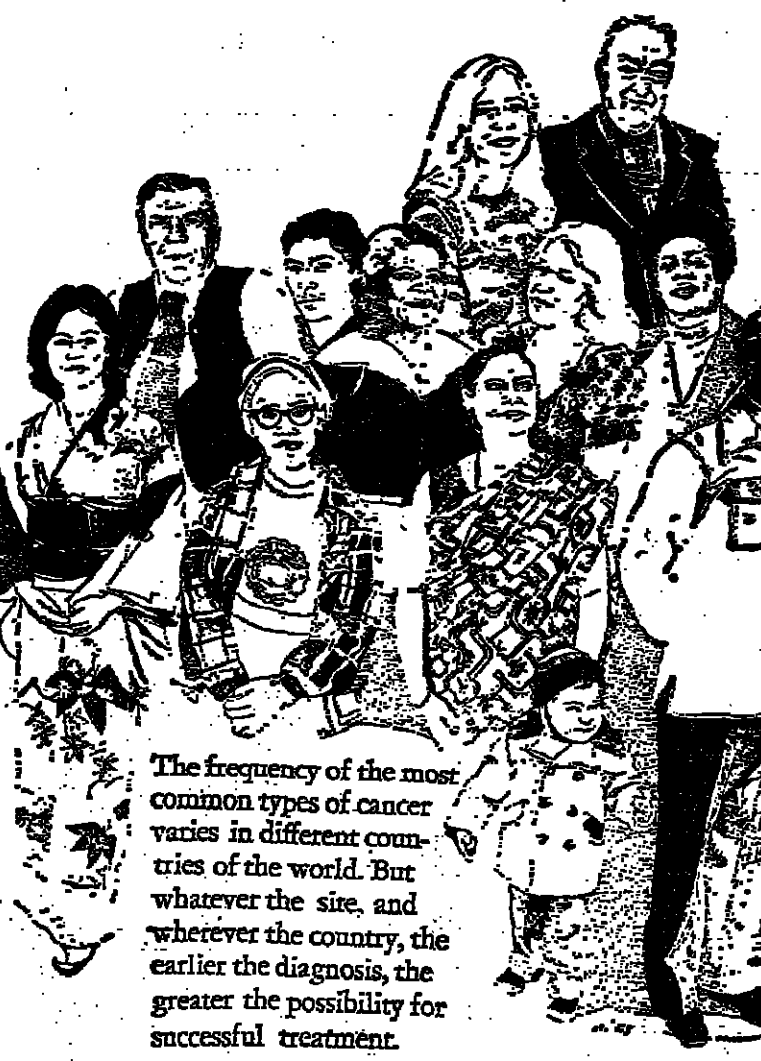
Veteran actor Walter 78, in "good spirits" covers from surgery to a blood clot in his St. John's Hospital in Naples. A hospital spokesman has been taken of intensive-care ward in a private room. He was taken to the hospital Aug. 19.

—SAMUEL JI

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